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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Spanish Throne—Great Agitation in Paris over the Candidature of the Prince of Hohenzolhern—The French Government Sends a Fleet to the Mediterranean—The Massacre of Christians at Pekin—Proceedings in Parliament—Collision on the North Eastern Railway, England—Lord Camperdown Appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty—The Ecumenical Council—The German Tailors Join the Cork Strikers, &c., &c.

Alleged Defaulters Discharged.

GLASGOW, July 7.—Seitze Brothers, New York tobacconists, have been discharged, on surrendering into the hands of the Court £13,600, an amount sufficient to cover the alleged defalcation.

The Viceroy of Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived here. He is well received by the Sultan.

Order Restored.

LONDON, July 7.—Telegrams received from Pekin announce that order has been restored and measures were taken which will insure safety to all foreigners.

Subscription in aid of the Officers and Sailors of the Oneida.

Subscriptions are circulating here and at Liverpool for a fund in aid of the families of the officers and sailors of the steamer Oneida, which was run down off Yokohama by the steamer Bombay. Sir John Lubbock, of London, is at the head of the movement, and it bids fair to be a success.

The Spanish Throne.

There is much excitement, not only here but on the continent, in view of the threatened European complication on the subject of Prince Leopold's candidature for the Spanish throne. Late dispatches from Paris say that there is a strong feeling in France, even among official circles, against the bestowal of the Spanish crown upon any Hohenzollern. The transquilizing assurances of the French Emperor are having a beneficial effect in Paris, and particularly on the Bourse.

2P. M.—The *Times* denies that England favors Prince Hohenzollern for Spain. The King announces Prim's action, and hopes that the good sense of Prussia's Home Cabinet will induce the withdrawal of the latter.

The *Standard* does not anticipate war, but thinks the attitude of France sufficient to compel withdrawal.

The *Telegraph* believes war will ensue if Prussia does not yield.

PARIS, July 7.—The authorities here have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of Prince Leopold's sisters to the Spanish crown. There seems to be no doubt that the King of Prussia has also favorable to the project, and refuses any expression of disapproval.

PARIS, July 7, Evening.—There is great agitation and activity in the Foreign Office. It is said that scores of telegrams had passed between Prim and Bismarck relative to the plot which was discovered by the French Minister at Berlin. It is not believed that France would agree to a conference between the great powers on the question, as she desires to settle directly with Prussia. Austria is determined to maintains strict neutrality on the question. It is asserted that a French fleet will immediately sail, via Brest, for the Mediterranean. The rumors that Prim has abandoned the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, in view of the threatening opposition of France, are not confirmed. Prim will return to the direction of the Cortes on the question, and insists that the project is not hostile to France. *La Liberte* demands that Prussia be forced, by a European congress or by a war, to give guarantees which will be sufficient to interfere in the affairs of other nations. It also calls on France to let possession of the Rhenish frontier either by diplomacy or war.

BERLIN, July 7.—All the semi-official journals here are silent on the Spanish imbroglio, with the exception of the *North German Gazette*. This paper professes to have learned for the first time, from the declaration of Granmont, that any Prince from the house of Hohenzollern has accepted the offer of the Spanish crown, and it fails to understand the talk about war founded on it by Olliver yesterday in the French chamber.

PARIS, July 8, A. M.—The *Opinion Nationale* publishes a second edition to retract its report that Prim had given way. The *Gaulois* states that he still maintains the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, but that the Spanish Minister here has telegraphed to Madrid that the prospect must be abandoned, or there will be war.

MADRID, July 7.—The *Tiempo* and *Epoca*, which support Don Sagasta, and other journals, join in the outcry against a Prussian alliance. The public opinion of Prim proves it as the last resort for Spain.

MADRID, July 7.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, Regent Serrano and his ministers unanimously confirmed General Prim's selection of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for future King of Spain. The friends of the administration confidently think this will give a majority of at least six in favor of the election of Prince Leopold to the throne.

PARIS, July 7, P. M.—A note is said to have been received here from Prussia, the substance of which is given as follows: Prince Hohenzollern is not a member of the royal family of Prussia, did nothing to promote the offer of the Spanish crown for himself. The consent of the King of Prussia to its acceptance will be given definitely only after a vote of the Cortes, and if the latter should elect a Hohenzollern Prussia will support him. Dispatches have been sent to St. Petersburg to obtain the advice of Russia on the candidature of Hohenzollern. An important dispatch was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Serrano yesterday. A rumor prevails that Spain concluded yesterday a new treaty of alliance with Prussia.

PARIS, Midnight, July 7.—It is reported that Olozaga, the Spanish Minister, will receive his pass ports if the reply of Spain to the French dispatch sent to Madrid to-day is not favorable. In the Corps Legislatif Minister Segur said the government had received no communication on the Spanish question since yesterday.

The Military Contingent.

The French Senate proceeded to increase the military contingent from ninety to one hundred thousand.

Arrival of the Cerasina.

LONDON, July 7.—The *ship Cerasina*, one of the racing clippers from San Francisco, March 14th, has arrived at Liverpool.

The Pekin Massacre.

PARIS, July 7.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received full confirmation of the massacre of the French in Pekin, and instructions will be immediately sent to the commander of the French fleet in the Chinese waters. No special expedition has been dispatched as the naval force is deemed sufficient to vindicate the outraged dignity of France.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Post* says the Great Powers will be disposed to sanction any energetic action on the part of France for the punishment of the Chinese, and it is thought that the *Post*, semi-officially inspired, speaks for the English Government.

Parliament.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Lords, today, the bill providing for the revision of lessons in the book of common prayer was passed.

In the House of Commons Mr. Otway said the treaty concluded by Minister Alcock with China. Mr. Otway also informed the House that a mixed commission had been appointed to adjust the claims of British subjects arising from the civil war in Hayti. The House went into committee on the consideration of amendments to the education bill. The Tory amendment authorizing school boards to raise money to meet deficiencies provoked a verbal duel between Disraeli and Gladstone, which resulted in the defeat, by a letter, the amendment being rejected by a majority of 185. The party proceeded bill, directed especially against the disorderly conduct of Orangemen, was read a second time.

Fenians Indignant.

The Fenians are greatly incensed at the refusal of the Government to give up the body of the convict Thompson, executed at Cork, Ireland. They proposed to give the remains a great funeral in Ireland. The government will have the body buried quietly in England.

Railroad Collision.

There was another collision to-day on the Northeastern Railway, near South Shields. Many cars were wrecked but no lives lost.

Appointment.

Lord Camperdown has been appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty.

Intallibility.

LONDON, July 7.—The Augsburg *Gazette* says that many of the Bishops of the Roman Council have renounced the right to hasten the decision of the infallibility dogma.

The Tailors Strike.

CORK, July 7.—The German tailors introduced here by the employees have struck and joined the Irish.

The Markets.

PARIS, July 7.—Bullion in the bank of France has decreased 1,400,000 francs during the week.

LONDON, July 7.—Bullion in the bank of England has decreased £443,000 during the week.

LONDON, Evening, July 7.—Consols for money 92⅝; on account 92⅞; American securities quiet; 6'62, 90⅝; '65s, 90⅝; '67s, 89⅝; 5-20s, 89⅝; Erie, 18⅝; Illinois, 114½; Great Western, 27¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9⅝d.; Orleans 9⅝d.; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat 10s 2½d 10s 4d; red western No. 2, 8s 7d; winter 9s 5d. Western flour 28s 8d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Oats 3s. 5d. Barley 4s. Peas 37s 6d.

PORK 102s. 6d. Beef 113s. Lard 71s. Cheese 64s. Bacon 56s for Cumberland cut; 62s 6d for short ribs. Tallow 43s 9d. Turpentine 29s. Linseed oil 33l 10s.

LONDON, July 7.—Tallow, 45s. Linseed oil firmer. Turpentine firm. Cloversead 44s. Sugar firm.

PARIS, July 7.—Rouse excited; rentes 71 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—Bonds quiet at 95¼.

HAVRE, July 7.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, July 7.—Petroleum firm at 53¾ francs.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Hon. Mark H. Dunnell yesterday received the Republican nomination for Congress from the Second Minnesota District. Wilson, Democrat, is the present Representative. Resolutions were passed indorsing Grant's administration; against adding the payment of the public debt to the burdens of the present generation; for a reduction of taxation, and calling for a reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 7, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Argosy at 4 A. M., Spray at 5 A. M., and Telegraph at 11 A. M. Up: Fleetwood at 2 P. M. River rising; weather warm and showery.

H.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TTHS

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1870. NO. 253.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The State Trial of Reapers and Mowers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 7, 1870.

A heavy fall of rain, lasting nearly all the forenoon, interfered sadly with the programme of the mower and reaper trial to-day. The sun came out about noon, and at three o'clock in the afternoon the trial of mowers was resumed. The dynamometers being used to measure the draught. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Ross, Klippart and Richmond took charge of this part of the tests. A trial of reapers was also commenced, the Champion of Springfield leading off; but another shower of rain stopped the proceedings for the day before the test was completed. To-morrow, the weather permitting, the trial of reapers will be resumed. Eight machines were tested by the dynamometer to-day. The attendance was not large, owing to the threatening weather, but the interest is still unabated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indiana gives notice that she is ready to redeem her outstanding five per cent. bonds.

Gen. Schofield and family are now *en route* to San Francisco.

In Fort Wayne, on Wednesday, Francis Ott, a German, in a freak of malice discharged a load of shot at a young gentleman and lady. The shot took effect in their backs, severely wounding both. No cause for the shooting was assigned. Ott was arrested.

The steamship Metropolis has arrived at New York from Bremen.

Dr. Charles A. Pope, of St. Louis, committed suicide in Paris by cutting his throat.

The Cincinnati Coroner's report for the year ending July 1st shows 229 inquests—homicides 15, suicides 38, accidents 111, violent diseases 53, intemperance 16.

John M. Smith, a Baltimore claim agent, for defrauding the United States by obtaining pension money on forged and counterfeited davits, was sentenced to a fine of one thousand dollars and to be imprisoned in the county jail twenty months.

A Halifax dispatch states that the story of the capture of an American fishing vessel was a hoax.

A mechanic named Charles Bier was fatally injured in Indianapolis yesterday, while attempting to jump on a freight train.

Charles Zockschwendt blew his brains out in St. Louis yesterday morning, cause whisky.

The synod of the Presbyterian Church, old and new, is in session at St. Louis. The attendance is not large.

Prince Arthur embarked on the Crocodile at Quebec Wednesday evening for England.

Another large fire occurred at Saugeney, Canada, yesterday morning. Queen's Hotel, Government has been applied to for $25,000 to aid the sufferers.

Hugh Dongherty, of the steam fire engine Vigilant, died from injuries by being thrown from his seat during a race with the United States in Philadelphia, the two engines colliding. Robert Lloyd, the driver of the carriage, was also injured, and the carriage demolished by the Vigilant running into it after Dougherty was thrown off.

At the recent session of the United States District Court of Iowa, judgment was rendered in railroad bond cases to the amount of two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars.

Chief Justice Chase and daughter arrived in Chicago Green Wednesday evening to preside over a left on the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday morning for the South.

A young man named Smith, working in the printers' furniture warerooms of Simons & Co., in Chicago, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down a hatchway a distance of fifty feet.

There has been a general prevalence of rain through the Northwest the past week, which will prove of immense benefit to the crops.

An Omaha dispatch of yesterday reports that about sixty miners at Hen's Peak gold mines, fifty miles west of North Park, are panning out on an average five dollars per day.

The crop prospects in Colorado and New Mexico, says a Denver dispatch of yesterday, are improving.

Thomas Spence, of Champaigne county, Ohio, hung himself in his sugar camp near Urbana yesterday.

The most interesting discussion in the State Teachers' Association at Cleveland yesterday was on the best method of conducting county examinations of teachers. A resolution was adopted forming a law providing for the appointment of county Superintendents of Schools. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, A. D. Lord, of Urbana; Recording Secretary, J. F. Lukens, of Kent; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. Martin, of Marietta; Treasurer, D. C. Mendenhall, of Columbus; Auditor, C. R Strong, of Cincinnati. Five Vice Presidents were elected, among them two ladies. The teachers had a reception last night at the Dead Cat Tavern. The Association meets next year at Sandusky.

A quantity of gold arrived at Omaha Nebraska, yesterday from the Gulch Mines on Bear River, Northern Colorado. Reports from the new mines are encouraging.

General Schofield left Omaha yesterday for California, to take charge of the department of the Pacific.

John Hugh Smith, ex-Mayor and Judge of the Criminal Court of Nashville, died yesterday of congestion of the lungs, the result of an unseasonable cold bath.

P. R. Forney, a son of John W., had his leg badly crushed on the Pontchartrain Railroad, in Louisiana, yesterday. It will probably be amputated.

CUBA.

The Situation of the Spaniards Unfavorable — Demand Reinforcements, but None Forthcoming—Spanish Defeated in Several Recent Engagements—The Planters Will Resist the Freeing of the Slaves.

HAVANA, July 6, *via* KEY WEST, July 7.—The Captain General will probably go to Santiago De Cuba. General Valmaseda has left Bayamo to go there also. The troops in the vicinity of Santiago De Cuba are selling at 4½ gold per ounce. Col. Palmese, who is in command at Santiago de Cuba, had made demands for reinforcements, but was unable to get any. Various reports represent positively that the Spanish troops were defeated in several engagements recently with the insurgents Diez and Gonzago. The situation of the Spaniards in the Eastern Department is unfavorable. The planters are holding meetings, and nearly all of them refuse to obey the emancipation laws, and will resist the freeing of the slaves, until a large amount of money is being raised to send to Spain in order to avoid the execution of this law and secure its repeal.

HAVANA, July 7.—The Captain General returned last night. He confirmed the report that the so-called army of Camagny, as an organized force, no longer exists, and states that the only opposition the Spaniards meet with is from small wandering parties.

THE WEATHER

New York—Misty; S. E.; ther. 75°.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 78°.
Baltimore—Cloudy; W.; ther. 75°.
Pittsburgh—Appearances of rain; S. W.; ther. 86°.
Cleveland—Began to rain at 8:30 A. M.; S. W.; ther. 72°.
Detroit—Raining; wind W.; ther. 70°.
Cincinnati—Raining hard W.; ther. 74°.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 72°.
Louisville—Raining; ther. 74°; wind S.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 69°.
St. Louis—Clear; N. W.; ther. 74°.
Omaha—Clear; N. W.; ther. 69°.
Cheyenne—Clear; S. W.; ther. 69°.
Little Rock—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 80°.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Probable Resignation of Secretary Fish.

A Good Day's Work in the Senate —The Appointment of Representatives—The River and Harbor Bill Safe—Land Grants Yet to be Acted on by the House—The Tax Bill—The Ways and Means Committee Agree to the Senate Proposition in Regard to the Income Tax, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1870.

Mr. Fish's Resignation.

There is excellent authority for the following as the basis of the reports that Secretary Fish is to retire from the Cabinet. A short time since he urged the President to accept his resignation without, however, formally presenting it, but giving the state of his health as the sole reason for wishing to withdraw. Last summer here affected him seriously, and the late heated term caused him to believe he could not endure another season in the State Department. The President expressed a very earnest desire that he would not retire, and that at any rate he would first take a vacation at the North and see if the rest would not change his present determination. The President has been assured by several Senators that it will probably be necessary to call Congress in special session. The several nominations already under consideration fill fair to take up more time than can be spared from legislative business, and others of some moment are expected before the adjournment. The President has not been desirous to have any extra session, and it will not be called if it can well be avoided.

Work in the Senate.

The Senate did an unusual amount of important work to-day. Both the naval and fortification appropriation bills were passed, and subsequently the bill fixing a uniform time for Congressional elections in all the States. To this the House apportionment bill was attached as an amendment and carried. The day fixed for the elections of members of Congress is the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The first elections under the bill will be held in 1872. The section relating to apportionment provides that on January 3d, 1871, the House of Representatives shall consist of three hundred members. If any State has its number of members increased or diminished, those added and all those remaining in any State shall be elected by the districts established, but if a State is entitled to an additional number of members by the ordinary report of population by the 30th of September 1870, the Governor of such State is to determine the basis of representation from such report. If any State has a fraction of population over half the number for a unit of representation, it is to have an additional member.

The Funding Bill.

The conference committee on the funding bill meet to-morrow morning. The House managers, Sargent, Buckner and Hooper, agree on the bill as passed by the House. The Senate conferees are Sherman, Sumner and Davis. Few predict beyond the result of the meeting.

State of Business.

The Indian Appropriation bill has made no further progress. The River and Harbor bill, as it passed the Senate, has been considered and agreed to by the House Committee of Conference. It may be considered safe, for the purpose of each branch is to pass it, and the differences are not such as to endanger the bill. The Senate amendments to the Tax bill will be reported by the committee of Ways and Means. The President has thought of recalling Mr. Bancroft. Both the Secretary of State and the President are fully united in the desire for him to remain where he is.

The Attorney General's Ship.

Attorney General Hoar will retire from office at noon to-morrow. Mr. Phillipson, Mr. Akerman, will enter upon the duties of the office. Mr. Hoar leaves permanently for Massachusetts in a few days.

Land Grants.

Forty-nine Senate bills are on the Speaker's table in the House. Of these twenty-three are railroad or land grant bills. In addition to these the intention of the Committee on Public Lands is to report two more to-morrow. They are distributed on the floor to-day by contested elections.

Contested Election Case.

The case of Darter against Gravely, from the Ninth District of Missouri, attracted unusual attention in the House to-day. Mr. Churchill, from the Election Committee, reported in favor of Darter. Messrs. Logan, Thomas, Logan and Dawes opposed Churchill with sufficient force to cause more than two-thirds of the Election Committee to vote with Churchill. Mr. Darter, who is also Chairman of the Committee last year reported against Anderson from the same District to-day made a very good speech against Mr. Dyer, leading that it was an entirely different case. Only four Republicans voted in favor of Switzer.

The Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day took up the tax bill and agreed to the Senate proposition upon the income tax, namely: To two and a half per cent. for two years, with two thousand dollars as the exemption. The amendment concerning the transportation of goods in bond between various ports on the lakes was also agreed to. On a number of minor points the Committee will recommend non-concurrence and a conference.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AGAIN.

The President returned this morning and engaged in his official duties.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $2,816,273.

THE INDIAN VISITORS.

Red Feather, Little Swan, Black Tomahawk and other chiefs composing the delegates from bands of Sioux near Fort Rice, visited the Capitol this afternoon.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed the acts to change the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the Northern District of Ohio; to construct a bridge across the Ohio river; for the improvement of water communication between Lake Ontario and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Attorney General Akerman, whose commission was signed to-day, had an interview with the President.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The rumors that Secretary Fish has tendered his resignation are untrue. He would like to retire from the Cabinet, but will remain at the request of the President. He has no desire for the English mission, preferring to remain at home. The mission will remain at present unfilled, it is believed, will soon be sent to the Senate as Minister to England.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1870.

SENATE.

The conference report on the bill relative to the navy pension fund was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to regulate rank in the navy. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, making appropriation for an extra clerical force, required by the passage of the banking and currency act.

Mr. FENTON addressed the Senate on the subject of our commercial relations with the Spanish American countries on this continent, which he thought had been too much neglected. He believed our commerce with them capable of a very large and valuable increase. He then submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to institute inquiry, by such means as in his judgment shall be deemed proper, into the present condition of the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish American States on this continent, and between these countries and other States, and communicate to the Senate full and complete statements respecting the same, together with such recommendations as he may think necessary to promote the future growth and more extended commerce with these regions, and securities to us that proper facilities for such commerce may be afforded by their close relations of geographical contiguity and political dependence with all the States of America justly entitle them."

Several private bills were passed, including that requiring National banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec railway and Ship Canal Company.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a joint resolution for selecting proposals for the International Steamship Company, and for constructing and placing of steamships in the Trans-Atlantic service. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the naval appropriation bill, the question being upon concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment was adopted after discussion, providing that no money appropriated by the bill for the present fiscal year shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to provide for the vessels being classed as a part of given an increase of pay and allowances was discussed at length.

Amendments were offered by Mr. CRAGIN, increasing the number of seamen, ordinary seamen, mechanics and boys to the navy from 8,500 to 10,000; by Mr. DRAKE, for a board of survey to examine into the condition and equipment of vessels, and by Mr. NYE, providing for floating docks in Southern ports for repairing vessels, authorizing the President to expend 6 appropriations to be taken for the purpose, all of which were voted down.

Mr. DAVIS made an argument in favor of an increase of pay of lieutenants and officers below that rank. He submitted an amendment to that effect, which was rejected, the pay table remaining as provided in the Naval Committee. The remaining amendments of the Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Fortification appropriation bill, the consideration of which was negatived, 15 to 22, and the bill passed without debate.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to fix Tuesday after the first Monday of November as the uniform day for the election of Representatives in Congress, beginning in 1872.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by striking out the apportionment bill, fixing the number of representatives at three hundred. The only substitute which could be offered to the House apportionment bill as previously passed by the Senate was one which would give the very largest number of Congressmen by general ticket in States having an increase or diminution of Representatives. He made public the calculations he had left to the State Legislatures. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that any State having a fraction in addition to exceeding one half the amount required for a representative shall be entitled to an additional representative. Adopted. The bill then passed. The House amendments require the concurrence of the House.

After a brief session of a half hour the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The report of the Conference Committee on the army bill was discussed, and on motion of Mr. CAMERON, tabled, yeas 29, nays 16.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the House insisted on its amendments to the Funding bill, and a committee of conference was appointed. The Senate amendments to the Tax bill will be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, asked to have certain Senate amendments to the naturalization bill taken up.

Mr. FINKELBURG would object, unless the amendments were to be concurred in.

Mr. DAVIS said he would move to suspend the House to non-concur, and moved the rules be suspended that the amendments be concurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered. The rules were suspended, 144 to 17.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Brooks, of New York, as the Committee of Conference on the Funding Bill.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Conference Committee on the Currency Bill, made a report, which he explained briefly. He also made his remarks by stating that the adoption of this report was the only mode by which the Senth could consent to the passage of the bill. Report adopted, to—109 against 36.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to promote trade with Prince Edward's Island. Ordered printed and recommitted. The bill provides that all importations from Prince Edward's Island as the growth, product or manufacture of the same, for horses, horses and mules, seven dollars per head; neat cattle, two dollars per head; calves, sheep, goats and swine, fifty cents per head; mackerel, the catch of the inhabitants of the Province of Prince Edward's Island per barrel; herring of like catch, fifty cents per barrel; all other articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the Province of Prince Edward's Island shall be charged in the ports and harbor of the United States as foreign vessels, and that no duty shall be collected on the same in the United States shall be liable to pilot fees or dues of any kind whatsoever, except as may be finally taken; and provided further, that the vessels of the United States of the like of the United States shall be placed on the same footing and received into the Island at the same duties as are imposed upon British vessels and their cargoes, and that the President may suspend the provisions of said bill whenever he shall be satisfied that the same or any of the provisions thereof are suspended by the Island of Prince Edward's Island, or any of the dependencies. The second section makes the foregoing act subject to amendment or repeal at any time by Congress.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, introduced a bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Railway and Ship Canal Company. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Erie to Build a Connecting Line from Cleveland to Chicago—The Erie and Lake Shore Litigation.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Among the arrangements made in relation to yesterday's raid on the Vanderbilt party acquired a controlling influence in the affairs of the Lake Shore Road, is said to be one by which the Erie line was to build a road from Erie to Chicago by the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Depot at Cleveland, on condition that Gould and Fisk abandon the project of building a road from Cleveland to Chicago. It is said that as a result of the nullification of this agreement by Vanderbilt, Gould and Fisk, the Erie line has entered into arrangements for the immediate commencement of the construction of the Ice and Lake Shore Railroad from Erie to Chicago from Cleveland. The new Erie extension is to run from Cleveland to Fremont, to Sandusky and Toledo, from which latter point it will strike out for Chicago by an air line. It is asserted that the project meets with great favor throughout the West, and that the Erie people have the means to build the road, and their prominent men interested in the sections to be benefited by the opening of such a line. The negotiations, it is said, are in active progress, providing the line be commenced immediately.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Judge Barnard, this afternoon enjoined the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads from using any influence or solicitation to send passengers or freight over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads in preference to the latter, and from giving the patrons of one road any favor or advantage which it does not extend to another. He adjourned the hearing on the remainder of the application to the first Monday in September 19th, and appointed Willard Bartlett referee to take testimony in the meantime.

MEXICO.

Resignation of the Judges of the Supreme Court—Revolution in Jalisco Imminent—Denial of the Charge by a Mexican Paper that Juarez Aided the Conf deracies—The Guatamalian Invasion, &c.

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon referred to a committee for investigation a report on the Chinese question, and the quarantine difficulty between Dr. Karnachaw and the merchants of Port Royal. Mr. Phelps resigned his position on the Executive Committee, declaring that the Chamber is being made a part of the nullification of this agreement by Vanderbilt, Gould and Fisk. He also objected to the appointment of Vanderbilt as one of the delegates to the Southern Railroads from using any influence or solicitation to send passengers or freight over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads in preference to the latter, and from giving the patrons of one road any favor or advantage which it does not extend to another. He adjourned the hearing on the remainder of the application to the first Monday in September 19th, and appointed Willard Bartlett referee to take testimony in the meantime.

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THE INDIANS.

Fight With a War Party of Sioux Indians—Massacre of Miners at North Park—The Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Part of the Cheyenues on the War Path.

OMAHA, NEB., July 7.—A letter to the Omaha *Herald*, from the Pawnee reservation, says that on the 22d Captain Eagan, with a small detachment of troops, encountered a war party of Sioux, who had made a successful raid upon the Pawnee Indians, driving off seven horses, and that he captured from them all the stock, robes, &c., taken from the Pawnees. On the return of the troops the Pawnees gave chase to the Sioux, who halted and formed in line of war. The Pawnees were forced to retreat with a loss of one killed and four wounded.

A party of twenty prospectors, who left Omaha for the Sweetwater country, two weeks ago, returned to-day. They witnessed the fight between the Utes and Cheyennes in North Park, and, probably owe their lives to the fact of the Indians fighting among themselves. On this they found the bodies of Mr. Shipman at Independence Mountain, in front of his cabin. He was shot twice, scalped, the faces were cut to pieces, and his body mutilated in a manner too horrible and disgusting to mention. Eight miles further northwest of here, at North Platte Ferry, they found the bodies of two more miners, mutilated in a like manner. Their names are unknown. The Indians perpetrating these murders are undoubtedly Cheyennes.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., July 7.—The Laramie *Sentinel*, of the 7th, says: After dark last night a man came into Seerman Station from North Park and reported that there had been a horrible massacre of the white miners there by the Utes. The report, when it comes to us, is to the effect that a party of Cheyennes came in there and the Utes went to the miners to get them to help fight the Cheyennes, which they refused to do. A fight then occurred between the Utes and Cheyennes, which lasted some time, when the latter fled. Then the Utes went at the miners and killed all they could find of them. Information also states that he buried three killed at John Gilman's cabin, or near it. One was Silas Shipman, who was sick and in the care of Mr. Van Dyke, from whom we published a letter a few days ago. We did not learn the fate of the others. They were all very much mangled, and their heads chopped to pieces. Up to the present writing, Van Dyke has not been heard from, though his cook and a Dutchman are at his cabin. In the present state of excitement it is difficult to get at the facts, but we regard it as certain that the Utes have broken out upon us, and several have been killed over at the Park. Later reports say that the reports of the Park massacre are undoubtedly true.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The *Democrat* has a letter from Ft. Sill, Indian Territory, stating that the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and a part of the Cheyenne Indians are on the war path, and defining quite a number of depredations committed by them, in which several white men were killed and a large number of mules and cattle run off, and that the Quaker agent was obliged to arm his employees and call for troops to defend his agency.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1870.

SENATE.

The conference report on the bill relative to the navy pension fund was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, making appropriation for an extra clerical force, required by the passage of the banking and currency act.

Mr. FENTON addressed the Senate on the subject of our commercial relations with the Spanish American countries on this continent, which he thought had been too much neglected. He believed our commerce with them capable of a very large and valuable increase. He then submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to institute inquiry, by such means as in his judgment shall be deemed proper, into the present condition of the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish American States on this continent, and between these countries and other States, and communicate to the Senate full and complete statements respecting the same, together with such recommendations as he may think necessary to promote the future growth and more extended commerce with these regions, and securities to us that proper facilities for such commerce may be afforded by their close relations of geographical contiguity and political dependence with all the States of America justly entitle them."

Several private bills were passed, including that requiring National banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec railway and Ship Canal Company.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a joint resolution for selecting proposals for the International Steamship Company, and for constructing and placing of steamships in the Trans-Atlantic service. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the naval appropriation bill, the question being upon concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment was adopted after discussion, providing that no money appropriated by the bill for the present fiscal year shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to provide for the vessels being classed as a part of given an increase of pay and allowances was discussed at length.

Amendments were offered by Mr. CRAGIN, increasing the number of seamen, ordinary seamen, mechanics and boys to the navy from 8,500 to 10,000; by Mr. DRAKE, for a board of survey to examine into

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Union.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

WE ARE authorized by Mr. CARNAHAN, Chairman of the Reform Republican Convention to say that the letter of JACOB H WALTERS, addressed to him and published with the proceedings of the Convention in the *Dispatch* of yesterday, was *not* placed in his hands, and that he had no knowledge of the existence of the letter until he saw it in the columns of the newspaper referred to.

By the long continued dry weather in France the fruits, grains and vegetation in general have been much injured, and great misery has been caused among the agricultural population. We hear of cart horses taken to market, and the attempt to sell them having failed, they are turned loose to find subsistence for themselves, or to die, the owner being unable to provide for them. In connection with this drouth and scarcity a circumstance is mentioned which strikingly exemplifies the change in France since the evil days before the great Revolution. Most people have read in histories or in the true fictions of ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN how in those awful times the peasantry starved on grass and thistles, while even the horses and dogs of the nobles lived in luxury. The circumstance alluded to above is the fact that the Government has thrown open the crown lands to the people for pasturage.

THE silly "organ" says the nominations by the Republican Convention was a "nefarious" piece of business. We beg to inform that authority that the time for this description of arguments has passed. Neither the Convention itself nor the gentlemen of which the ticket is composed are open to epithets of this kind. It would be more to the purpose to show wherein the nominations or the movement that produced them are "nefarious."

It is probable that the ring "organ" would find it difficult to specify wherein there is anything "nefarious" in the ticket or the Convention. We have scrutinized the nominees rather closely, and we are free to confess that not one of them is open to the grave suspicion of the "organ." They have, we believe, a standing in the community which commonly shields citizens from abuse of the kind, but we can find a reason, though not an excuse, for this display of bad manners on the part of the "organ" by the rage into which the "scratch" and ticket-in-place have been thrown by their complete overthrow at the hands of an outraged party.

THE "organ" is out of wind, as its weak, thin and uncertain tones show. In other words, the ring is dismayed. Confusion is in their councils, uncertainty in their purposes. The action of the Republican Convention of Monday has filled them with dismay. They perceive that the ticket is strong, and everywhere received by Republicans with positive approbation. They cannot assign a single solid reason why it should not stand as the ticket of the party, and receive its united support. The "organ" does not assail it, for it is unassailable. In its confusion one moment it says the convention was controlled by certain individuals; in another, declares that these individuals were powerless. It knows, however, that the Ring did its utmost to control the proceedings, and *failed* utterly. It knows moreover, that the Reform movement, right in itself and strong with the people, is bound to go right forward, over every obstacle, and that the ring, if it would not be crushed, must get out of the way. No wonder the "organ" is out of wind!

THE WORKHOUSE AT CLAREMONT.

An institution that proposes, by the employment of moral means, to reform those who may be committed to its charge, that would treat men as rational creatures, capable of reclamation, has a strong claim on the sympathy and support of the entire community.

The Board of Managers of the Workhouse hope to introduce a system of moral reform and discipline that will elevate rather than degrade the inmates, that will enable them to earn their own living, and thus be a benefit to the community, instead of a curse. Moral suasion and kind treatment will be used to preserve order and discipline.

Loaded fire arms, ball and chain and cruel punishments will not be employed, unless the hardened offender shall make them necessary. While the Workhouse is by its nature a penal institution, all the efforts of the managers will tend to make it reformatory. They have carefully studied the plans which have proved so successful in Europe, and have made themselves fully acquainted with the details of the system. When the proper time comes, we have no doubt that the system will yield the same good fruits in this county as elsewhere.

From the fact that persons are daily committed to the Workhouse, many might properly infer that the buildings were completed and in perfect order, that the walls would make escapes impossible, that the labor of the inmates should already yield an income to the county. The facts are that the building is not half completed, as one wing only can be occupied. There is neither wall nor fence to confine the inmates. That is not one workshop in which labor may be used to advantage. Under these circumstances is it a matter of surprise that two men of each hundred who have been committed should escape? If the tax payers ask that each man shall be confined in his cell, and thus entail an expense for his subsistence—if they demand that laborers shall be employed at two dollars per day who do not perform the work so efficiently as the inmates—that ten more keepers shall be employed at a cost of about $10,000 per annum, simply to prevent escapes—the changes might be made, but only at a greatly incurred expense.

Of all who have been sent to Claremont twenty have escaped. Of these fifteen have been overtaken at an expense of less than one hundred dollars. The other five have left the county or State, but can be arrested at any time, should they return.

These men at Claremont are not such desperate felons as are found within the walls of a penitentiary. They resemble the boys of the House of Refuge, except in point of age. Their labor in grading, building roads, making brick, cultivating the farm, and other necessary tasks, has already added at least $20,000 to the value of the real estate held by the county. There have been no tumults or outbreaks among the men; but on the contrary, their industry and behavior will compare very favorably with those of any other body of laborers. Under existing circumstances the inmates are scattered in the ravines or on the hills of a fifty acre farm, or at the brick kiln or in the shops, in places and at labor where absolute security could be had only by employing half as many keepers as there are inmates.

The point is, ought the Board to risk the success of the moral reform plan when it has already resulted so advantageously to the community, by making the work house a penitentiary or a jail? Would it not be more judicious for them to do the best they can under the present inconvenient and inadequate arrangements? When the wall is built, and the workshops are erected, only a small number of keepers will be needed, and the labor of the inmates will be under full control. Until then the plan cannot be thoroughly tested. In this day, when the evils and cost of solitary confinement are becoming more apparent, the tax payers should regard with great favor a plan which promises not only to be a means of moral good to the prisoner but of pecuniary gain to themselves.

Essential to the success of the measure was a Superintendent possessing the knowledge, experience and ability to carry it on efficiently. In HENRY CORDIER, Esq., late of Wisconsin, the Board have realized their most sanguine anticipations. In the report of Prison Reform Society by Professor WINES, we find the following notice of Mr. CORDIER:

> The office of Prison Warden in Wisconsin, as in two many other States is a political one. He is chosen once in two years, as the Governor is, by the popular vote of the whole State. Mr. Cordeir has been twice elected to the office and has therefore served six years. So successful in a financial point of view has he fulfilled the duties of his position, that one of the leading papers of Wisconsin lately declared he was worth his weight in gold to the State. But another person wanted his place, and the exigency of party required his sacrifice. Mr. Cordier, we believe, declined to be a candidate for re-election, alleging it would require too much canvassing and wire-pulling, and that, after all, he could neither refute, nor deny, the only charge brought against him, viz: he had held the office six years. In the meantime we are glad Mr. Cordier's services will not be lost to the cause of prison reform. He has been chosen to preside over the large penal institution recently organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., where, we presume, partizan politics will not be felt as a disturbing element. The people of West Pennsylvania are to be congratulated on having secured for their new prison the services of a head so experienced, enlightened, progressive and able, as the late Commissioner at Madison.
>
> A DIRECTOR.

OUR CAUSE.

Allegheny county has now in the field as good, if not the best and strongest, ticket ever placed in nomination in the county. There is not one man on the ticket who is not well qualified by ability and fitness for the discharge of the duties of the office for which he has been named—not one man whose personal character and merits do not entitle him to the confidence of the people. The candidates have been literally conscripted—they have been asked to serve the public, at a time when any other than good service is a thousand times worse than none.

The State of New York is hopelessly lost to the Republican cause. In the county districts of that State where the Republicans had 60,000 majority five years ago, we are to-day in a minority. The party has been pardered by its pretended friends. A corrupt horde of politicians fastened themselves on the vitals of the party for purposes of public plunder and sucked out its life blood. For all purposes of public usefulness the party in New York is dead, and the unanimous verdict of the New York Republican press is, murdered by lobbyists and public plunderers.

Are we to have such a state of affairs in Pennsylvania? Let candid and intelligent Republicans ask themselves how far are we behind New York and Illinois now. If we expect to carry Pennsylvania we must rescue the State from the thraldom in which Cameronism and "rings" and lobbies have placed her. Republicans will no longer fight for a victory which means unlimited license to plunder the State.

Republicans of Allegheny County! You have now an opportunity of rescuing your party from the domination of a "ring." Timid men will talk to you and conjure up the phantom—danger of division and defeat. Ring masters and some bosses' men too, will prattle gibberish about "bolters" and reform *in* the organization as if there were any "bolting" or movement *outside* of the organization. Remember that timidity never reformed anything and never will. Elect the ticket at the head of our columns and you will have able, pure, incorruptible men in office, who will do honor to the party and themselves in their respected public stations. You will do a real practical service in the interests of purity and reform. Will you do it? Or, will you wait until the party in Pennsylvania has been murdered as it already has been in New York? We do not doubt your response.

The condition in Illinois is not much better. Governor PALMER describes the Legislature of last winter as utterly demoralized. The lobby was in complete possession of both houses, dictating legislation at its will, and robbing the State of millions. The Executive was overborne, and a plundering mob installed in the capital.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

In the last number of *Harper's Magazine* there is an interesting sketch of the history of the Waldenses. By its publication a good service has been rendered to the cause of freedom, as many thousands have been made acquainted with certain facts which it is very important should be known. As the reader learns from that narrative, those Alpine people so long loathed and persecuted, have, within the last few years, become objects of lively interest among the Italians to the south of them. Keen curiosity is felt to know their opinions and to comprehend the principles by which they were sustained under trials so terrible and prolonged. Since the war of 1859 and the changes produced by it, agents sent out and in part supported by these wonderful people, have been able to labor with small hindrance for the diffusion of their religious doctrines among the Italians of the plains, and the interest already excited by the knowledge of their past, has proved a very advantageous introduction. While the aid of funds received from England and America, they some years since established a Protestant theological seminary in the Salviati Palace at Florence, which at present has three professors and fourteen students. This school and the general missionary efforts of the Waldenses has cowed much of their effiency and success to Professor DE SANCTIS, whose death was announced two or three months ago. He was universally regarded as one of the most learned scholars in Italy. A score of years ago, he was a priest in Rome, pastor of the church of Santa Madalena and Censor of the *Index Expurgatorius*, a position of great importance in the Roman system. His appointment to the place indicates the estimation in which he was held. Professor DE SANCTIS was not only learned, but remarkable for his eloquence and eminent for the purity of his life and for his evangelical virtues. Led by investigation to renounce Romanism, he took refuge in England, and when Italy was opened up for such labors, he joined the Waldensian Protestants in their work among the Italians, and at the time of his death, was one of the teachers in the Florence school

In the present condition of Italy these Protestant operations in the Capital seem destined to lead to important consequences. According to "R.," the correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

> "The movement has become the center of an energetic, if not effective, action in almost every part of Italy. It has affiliated institutions even in Sicily, where a lively interest has been manifested, especially in Messina, in which city a strong Protestant element may be detected. During the past year it is supposed that more than two thousand persons have received the Holy Communion from this organization."

We may add that it is performing no insignificant part in connection with the public schools, and especially in furnishing them with competent teachers. Even the foregoing meagre statements will remind many readers of the prayer with which MILTON concluded his celebrated sonnet "On the Late Massacre in Piedmont:"

> Their martyred blood and ashes sow
> O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
> The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
> A hundred fold, who, having learned thy way,
> Early may fly the Babylonian woe.

A VERY pretty imbroglio of political affairs in Europe was indicated in the cable dispatches contained in our issue of yesterday, and, by the confusion of names—for which, we suppose, the Associated Press is responsible—the complication was made to appear worse than it is in fact. The root of the difficulty, or the cause of the excitement, is apparently to be found in an act of General PRIM in having those travels in search of a king, of which a synopsis was given in the COMMERCIAL of Monday last. In that statement the General was said to have offered the crown of Spain to a Prince of Hohenzollern. When describing his labors, PRIM alluded to the German negotiations without mentioning the name of the royal personage to whom the proposition had been made, and by whom it had been refused. We supplied the name Hohenzollern on the authority of the French journalist from whom we derived the facts of the narrative. It is now known that the person in question was Prince FRIEDRICH CARL, a nephew of King WILLIAM of Prussia, and the fact or report which has produced such intense excitement in Paris, is the announcement that Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen has been invited and has accepted the invitation to occupy the Spanish throne. The fortunate Prince is a son of Prince ANTON, now residing as Prussian commandant at Dusseldorf. The prospect of a German Prince on the throne of CHARLES the Fifth, placed there through the influence of Count BISMARCK tolling in the interest of Prussia and of German unity, naturally causes deep disgust and not less alarm to the French Emperor. In these feelings a large portion of his subjects doubtless sympathize in a very lively manner, and to prevent the realization of the scheme will probably seem an object of sufficient importance to warrant the use of means more substantial than diplomacy. As a stroke of statecraft on the part of BISMARCK the arrangement must at once take rank among his most brilliant diplomatic feats, and if his art should prove able to convert the scheme into fact without involving Europe in war, whatever doubts may have existed as to his being the greatest chess-player of modern times, must vanish forever into thin air. With respect to the difficulties in the way of its consummation, some of them are hinted at in the dispatches. In offering the crown to a German Prince at all, it seems that PRIM exceeded the general commission with which he had been invested, as indeed he admitted by refusing to mention the name of the personage whose scouts had been so easily alarmed. Probably the Spanish people do not desire a German King, and a powerful party in the Cortes are certain to vote against receiving as their Sovereign any person known to be disagreeable to their powerful and dangerous neighbor of France. England's consent to the arrangement will not go for much, and we do not expect to hear that either Prince LEOPOLD or Prince CARL has been elected by the Cortes.

SHALL THERE BE TWO REPUBLICAN TICKETS?

This is the great question before the Republicans of Allegheny at the present moment. As the outcome of well-defined public sentiment, created by the abuse of power long possessed by corrupt leaders, a ticket composed of good and true men and life-long Republicans, has been placed in the field. What is there to be said against it? What good reason can be given why another should be placed in the field? What Republicans equally good and true will consent to stand against it, and thus incur the responsibility of dividing the party and endangering its success? The present ticket is in no special interest. No faction or class can claim the nominees. It cannot be pretended that they are not in full harmony with the party, not devoted to its welfare, or, if elected, will not perform every duty well and faithfully. Is more possible—would less be tolerated? Another ticket, should men be insane enough to nominate one, would necessarily be from other motives, and other objects; for why two tickets for the same motives—with the same objects to serve? Why should the party be rent and endangered merely for the sake of antagonism? When men come to reflect dispassionately, they must perceive that, after all, the setting in the field of a second Republican ticket will amount to this—no more, no less.

The question, therefore, which addresses itself to the Republicans of Allegheny is: Is there sufficient reasons for a second Republican ticket? It is not an exaggeration to say that the only few reasons, outweighed more or less from personal feeling and perhaps from interested motives, will answer the question affirmatively. When asked for reasons, they are not able to give any that meet the case—none that will weigh a moment with reasonable, reflecting men. If, therefore, another ticket is put in nomination, the party rent and its integrity and success endangered, on those who have any agency in doing it will rest the responsibility.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

It Must be Indorsed by the Party.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

The ticket nominated is an excellent one throughout, and is probably as strong as any that can be placed in the field. The resolutions adopted are explicit and unequivocal in the purposes of those taking part in the reformatory movement, and while adhering to the principles of the Republican party, and expressing the most devoted love for its perpetuity, the errors and corruptions which have been developed in its management are strongly denounced. What other views may be entertained in regard to the expediency of the movement, which, as it is claimed, is solely for the reformation of abuses against which complaints are heard on all sides, there is no denying the fact that a large portion of the party are in sympathy with it, and that its friends are too numerous to be dispised. It now remains to be seen to what extent the Republican organization will assume in view of the strong ticket nominated yesterday, and whether or not they will decide to indorse the larger part of these nominees.

How It Appears to Impartial Eyes.

A Pittsburgh correspondent of the *Erie Republican* takes an impartial view of Pittsburgh politics, thus: "The Independent Republican movement in Allegheny county is meeting with a large degree of favor, though the old liners may so practice their arts as to enable them to break the movement, or at least nullify it for the present. There seems, however, to be an irresistible impulse for a second Republican party in this city and county, which will in time, without doubt, override all old organizations."

"he Soldiers."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I would ask "a soldier" in yesterday morning's *Gazette* if he is aware that the only soldier nominated by the ring to the Assembly last fall, having voted against the ring measure, was attacked by a member of the ring, "I thought, sir, you were for *us*, but you have voted against *us*, and now, sir, I'll mark you! I'll mark you, sir." If "a soldier" ingires he will find that even a real soldier, if he refuses to vote as the ring instruct him, is a "goner."

REFORM.

Two Roman Catholic missionaries have written a book descriptive of China and the Chinese. In a chapter on Buddhism they give expression to their surprise that it so closely resembles in ritual and precepts the mother church of Christianity: "They found large monasteries of celibate monks, living a life of piety, for the world had not yet died in internal aspect, was precisely that of the religious in Europe. They found preaching friars, pilgrimages and monks in the temples; temples which at the first glance might be taken for churches, and a ritual which scandalized and frightened them by its similarity to the administrations of the Romish Church. The explanation of these startling phenomena which the missionaries gave to themselves was at once simple and complete. They said it was the work of the devil, who in this express object of preventing the spread of Roman Catholic Christianity in these regions, the Prince of Evil had the malice to invent a counterfeit of it, and thus to excite in the people to its propagation far more difficult to overcome than the most invincible ignorance and the most obstinate superstition."

A *Tribune* dispatch says: "It is rumored tonight, and credited in official circles, that Mr. Hamilton Fish has consented to the appointment, Mr. Fish has been urging the President to accept his resignation, as he desires to retire from official life in this country. The President has not yet decided what course he will pursue, but he could by any means keep him in the State Department, as he regarded his staying there as a personal favor to himself. It is generally understood that Mr. Fish will succeed Mr. Motley at the Court of St. James."

MR. GEN. W. F. SMITH, President of the Company which owns the cable connecting Florida with Cuba is out in a memorial to Congress, in which he endeavors to explain the charges of smuggling which have been circulated against his Company. He ascribes the high rates to the transmitting of messages over five hundred miles of a land line connecting Key West with Florida City, and which is operated and under the control of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A CORRESPONDENT earnestly begs us to "tell her where she can learn something more about that famous Mr. Daniel Gaskell, whose diligent pursuit of knowledge finds mention in the Commercial of yesterday." Our knowledge of the subject is limited, but we have much pleasure in referring our correspondent to Mr. Crabb Robinson's Diary, in which, by the aid of the index, she may learn as much as we happen to know ourselves.

APROPOS to the Coolie question in America and the trades riots in Ireland, in both of which agitations the people of this latter country are taking active part, it may not be amiss to state that Daniel O'Connell, who always opposed the tyranny of organized labor and looked upon all such movements as inimical to the true interests of national development and progress.

DURING the past year Ohio contributed $35,756.00 to life insurance companies. The number of policies issued, $14,544; amount of losses and claims paid, $706,000. Out of sixty companies operating in the State only four belong here.

SOME people may not think that St. Joseph's and Branch counties, Michigan, constitute the greatest peppermint producing region in the world. The product of this section last season was exceptionally large, the best authorities estimating it at 30,000 pounds. Of this amount probably one-fourth (7,500 pounds) remain in first hands. Early in the spring it was thought that the plants were so generally winter-killed that hardly enough remained for the new setting, but further developments showed that mint had suffered only where wheat was injured, and that of it, as well as of wheat, there was still a chance for a fair production. The season according to the most trustworthy reports, has been moderately good, and both this year's and last year's plantings are looking well. The old setting is mostly dead. From the summer of acres growing, and its present condition, the yield promises to be about one-half that of last season.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In a quarter of San Francisco, within a radius of 1,500 feet, there are, either finished or in process of erection, three Jewish synagogues, twelve Christian churches, and a Chinese Joss house.

They are building a hotel in Atlanta which, when finished, will cost $325,000.

The Russian opera troupe has proved a failure in America, and will soon return home.

One engine on the Iron Mountain Railroad brought to St. Louis the other day one hundred and three cars loaded with iron ore.

Mississippi has neither cash nor credit. She repudiated once.

Cincinnati has sold $60,000,000 worth of iron wares, furniture, clothing, liquors, tobacco, soap and candles during 1869. We give some of the aggregates of the articles produced in largest quantities:

Liquors, all kinds	$15,699,798
Clothing	12,391,943
Oil, soap and candles	11,207,689
Furniture	5,827,417
Machinery	4,420,870
Boots and shoes	3,645,758
Iron	3,581,899
Castings	2,241,859
Building materials	2,208,418
Leather	2,270,416

Arkansas is preparing to build four new railroads. A Railway Convention was recently held in Bentonville.

Kentucky expects to send 15,000 more hogs heads of tobacco to market this year than last, when the exports amounted to 75,000.

Tennessee owes $40,912,244 53. Her people think payment easy, and in a short time, too.

Conoloska (Wis.) has sent out 95,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

St. Paul claims a population of 21,000.

Burlington, Iowa, has twenty-five wholesale houses, each of which does an annual business exceeding $50,000.

Rhode Island, with an area of 1,306 square miles, has 400 miles of coal fields.

Senator Sprague says there are 12,000,000 sets of corsets imported into the United States annually. These will pay, under a recent enactment, $5,000,000 of revenue tax.

An English newspaper devoted to the industrial interests says: A company has been projected at Birmingham for the purpose of manufacturing screws by means of a new and improved machinery which has been recently introduced from the United States, and which is believed to produce a better article at a lower price, than any machinery in use in Great Britain.

Professor Wise, the aeronaut, regards the clue to practical aerial transit as lying, not in improvements of the balloon, but in actual flight by means of wings, which can in time be made to large proportion to the weight of the human body, and worked as powerfully and surely as those of many insects and birds. New experiments to this end are developed at each annual meeting of the British Aeronautic Society, now operating under the Presidency of the Duke of Argyll, and to whose objects he is devoting his fortune.

The bakery crop of Kansas exceeds by three thousand bushels that of any preceding year.

A Southern paper says that the day of wooden ships has gone by forever, and to the iron mills of Pennsylvania must we look in the future for our ship building material. Pineries of Maine are "played out."

The Philadelphia Academy of National Science intends adding four hundred specimens of American and European birds to its ornithological collection.

Four-fifths of the gold mines of Idaho, including the quartz and placer diggings, are owned by New Yorkers.

A Chicago paper informs us that Mr. S. Deshon, of Minneapolis, has imported from Pittsburgh a pair of 4th horses of the Norman breed. Their ages are respectively six and seven years; each is nineteen hands high and their united weight is 4,134 pounds.

Quincy, Illinois, is largely Democratic, but was the only city in the State that gave a majority against minority representation

"I sympathize sincerely with your grief," said a French lady to a recently widowed friend, "for I can understand and appreciate as yours." "Ah, yes, he was very good; and then, to think such a misfortune is always great, for one knows what kind of a husband she has lost, but certainly we do not kind of a man one will find to succeed him."

A boy named Byron Byrd, fourteen years of age, made a balloon ascension from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 5th, in the balloon "Flying Cloud," of his own which he had a interest for thirty minutes, and when at the height of several thousand feet the balloon was seen to descend rapidly, the boy apparently having lost all control of it. It bounded along the ground at Pleasant Valley, seven miles distant, and the boy jumped out unhurt, when the balloon rose again and finally landed at Cornwall bridge.

Booth's theater and the Olympic have closed their doors for the season, following the example of Niblo's. The Fifth avenue will do likewise after this week. That will leave only two theaters open, and even these will suspend their performances, it is said, unless they are better patronized than they have been during the past fortnight.

A New York letter says: The newest phase of the railroad (trunk lines) competition, is the increase of rates of transportation of cattle from Buffalo to this city, from one dollar to forty dollars for a load, over the New York Central and Hudson River Line. The Erie continues to carry at the lower rate. Not much stock is coming over either route however. Last week, however, the Erie had it all its own way, the strong ticket nominated yesterday, and whether or not they will decide to indorse the larger part of these nominees.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dickens was rather low and a rather blood churchman, holding similar views to those of canon Kingsley, and believing most firmly in the final triumph of the Church's power and goodness over all evil. He wrote his books as he once told an American whom he met on the Ohio River, to whom that taste was not to be found beyond the reach of infinite—that, to use his own expression—"God never made and never will make a bad one." He never introduced the devil as one of his characters in a book, and would consider him penitent and happy in the last chapter.

General Albert Ames, United States Senator from Mississippi, and Miss Blanche Butler, daughter of General Butler, will be united in the bonds of wedlock in St. Ann's Episcopal Church at Lowell, Massachusetts, on the 21st day of July. A series of festivities have been organized in honor of the occasion, and it is said to begin four days before the church ceremony, in honor of the event. Miss Blanche is not only one of the city belles, but is a highly accomplished young ladies in New England, but is admirer for her family and high social position and benevolent qualities in the society where she moves, especially with her own sex.

Mr. Thomas Hughes is about to make a visit to this country. There are few Englishmen who would be more cordially welcomed in America than the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Mr. Hughes is not only a successful man of letters but an earnest Liberal of the most enlightened school, and during his visit here one of our most earnest and powerful friends.

We hear highly favorable reports of the singing of Miss Minnie Hauck, who, after singing with marked success in Germany and Russia has been reingaged for the Imperial Opera at Vienna, where she will appear in September in the principal rôle in the first representation of the Italian opera, Mignon.

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WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

A gross and unprovoked outrage was committed on Dr. O. F. Chase, of Buffalo, temporary Secretary of the Republican State Convention, at Parkersburg. On his way home from the meeting on the Sunday following the convention, he was called into a drug store, and set upon by three men, who beat him in a terrible manner. Dr. Chase is a cripple and could not properly defend himself, which probably accounts for the cowardly assault. His assailants had all been in the rebel army.

A little son of W. H. Neale, of Parkersburg, was drowned recently, in attempting to jump from a log which had been driven into the river and got into deep water.

The Charleston *Journal* says Judge Ferguson has resigned, the resignation to take effect August 1st.

A dog of Mr. Thomas Nowlan killed on the farm of that gentleman, near Weston, a rattlesnake seven and a half feet long, twelve inches in circumference, with thirty-one rattles.

A young man named Kittle, was drowned in Buckhannon recently, while bathing.

The people of Romney will give a public reception to the Board of Regents of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, on the 20th inst.

Flemington boasts a veteran named Thomas B. Allen, who is nearly eighty, and fought under Washington at Valley Forge.

Mr. C. W. Walters, of the Charlestown *Telegraph*, retires on account of ill-health, and will visit Europe.

The Parkersburg *Intelligencer* says that one day last week, thirty-five freight trains, embracing seven hundred cars, passed over the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Rev. W. Colegrove, A. M., Professor of Languages in West Virginia College, has been elected President of that institution in place of Rev. A. D. Williams, who has resigned in order to give more exclusive attention to the duties of his office of State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Mr. Foster, of Greenbrier county, was determined to attend the Institute which met in Parkersburg, a week ago, although he lives sixty miles and rode fifteen by railroad. He is about sixty years old. He will probably return home on foot.

The *West Virginia News* chronicles the death, by suicide, of Robert King, a very promising young man. He had been ill for some time, and was probably temporarily deranged.

The Parkersburg *Times* says: The railroad track on Washington street, removed by the order of Judge Loomis, last year, is being reconstructed again. About twenty-five laborers were busy to-day putting down cross-ties on the North side of that street, and to-morrow the iron rails upon them. This will bring on new lawsuits, for which the citizens of that street may thank the guardians of their rights. We were anxious to avoid troubles; but if any are caused we shall try to maintain our rights.

A young woman in Wheeling, who had been disappointed in love, attempted to put an end to her heart-ache by taking white lead. Fortunately for her, the lead was counteracted by an antidote, and she is in a fair way of recovery.

G. W. Atkinson, editor of the Charleston *Journal*, was caned on the street last week by a young gentleman named Phillip Singer, for refusing to give the name of the author of a slanderous communication he had printed reflecting on Singer.

Geo. H. Patrick, Esq., a most worthy citizen, died at his residence in Mason county on the night of June 27, aged sixty-nine years.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

A City of Shade—The Brought—New Canal—Whata Fire Cracker Did on the Fourth.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

KEOKUK, IOWA, July 4, 1870.

This place, named in memory of Keokuk, the famous Indian warrior, is built upon the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi river. I believe it is dignified by the title of city; but with its numerous shade trees and broad commons, it looks much like the country, compared with your over-crowded Pittsburgh. I have frequently heard that Iowa was almost destitute of trees, but this is a wrong impression.

The weather has been intensely hot for several days, together averaging 93° Farenheit in the shade, though for two or three days past it has been cooler.

The citizens depend mostly on cisterns for their supply of water, and are feeling the effects of the continued drought. The bluff on which the town stands is some eighty feet in level of the river to obtain water by digging. The pastures are parched and sere, and farmers are anxiously looking for rain. Many crops, complaining that the green corn and other products of the soil are suffering severely for want of rain. Neighboring places all around us have had fine showers.

A canal is in process of construction, to obviate the difficulty experienced by boats in passing over the rapids, which they never attempt, save during daylight, and then they have to ply slick on the bars for twenty-four hours at a time. At night the wharf is often lined with the "Northern Line Packets" to lay over till morning.

The work of building the coffer dam is gradually progressing. A force of about 200 men per day and night the week round, to pump it dry. When completed it will be an admirable convenience for the Government of revenue to boatmen, who at present are accustomed to run over with the boat, and get their freight to and from this place and Montrose, by sail, a distance of only 1,500 feet. There is a famous fishing point, the "Father of Waters" overlooking the rapids, and the supply and superior quality of the fish my tribe.

To-day, the national anniversary has been celebrated in this city in a very quiet manner. The first bloke out in the Barrett House stable, who escaped from the Rebel prison, was communicated with the house, corner of Orleans and Fourth streets, and soon burned it to the ground. Some of the families lived in a damaged condition. Most of the residents were away with their families, and of their trunks and clothing were burned. Mr. Barrett's loss is said just finished and furnished his house finishing and making it comfortable, and feels his loss heavily, having no insurance. The fire department was in the field in front. Nine other families were also burned out and rendered homeless. Some of them were away on an excursion, and their goods were most of them burned, and came back to find their homes in ashes. There has been raging on Second and Exchange streets. It originated in a building in favor with the people. The number of students during the last year has been larger than ever before, and the prospects for a still larger number during the present collegiate year, to open the first week in September, are very flattering.

On Wednesday afternoon the Alumni Association held their annual meeting, and elected the following officers for the present year, and Rev. H. H. Hamilton, of Somerset, Pa., was elected President of the Association for the present year, and Rev. Charles O. Kreps, of Illinois, was elected Speaker, *pro tempore*, and G. W. Rushmen, Esq., of Ohio, Secretary, *pro tempore*. Rev. Wilson delivered the annual address before the Association. A movement was inaugurated before the Alumni to endow a Professorship in the College to be called the "Alumni Professorship of Heidelberg College and Theology."

On Thursday evening the Alumni had a festival at the Professor's house; ice cream, cake and lemonade graced the tables in rich profusion. The Alumni are invited guests, and a general "hand-shaking commenced, and was continued until midnight. All were highly pleased with the entertainment, and resolved that at the triennial reunion next year, they would celebrate the attendance of the Alumni and have a good royal time. So mote it be.

KEYSTONE.

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

Its Location and Business—Coal—No Change for the Run-Setters—Railroad Connection with Cleveland, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COSHOCTON, O., July 6th, 1870.

Coshocton is the only county seat and the only town of consequence on the Pan Handle route between Steubenville and Newark, a distance of 117 miles. It is 125 miles, or four hours west of Pittsburgh, to whose merchants it has of late years become pretty well known, lying upon the eastern bank of the Muskingum river, just at the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding and down the Muskingum, plentifully adorned with trees, with a fine undulating range of country around, and a built of the same size, it cannot but make an agreeable impression upon the wayfarer and afford grateful homes for its residents. Just across the river from Coshocton, and connected by forming part of it, is Roscoe, at the junction of the Ohio and Walhonding canals. The Ohio canal runs from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and the Walhonding is an important branch, serving as an outlet for the Walhonding valley. The water-power furnished by these canals is very fine. At present it turns the wheels of a very large flour mill, a fine woolen mill, a planing mill, &c., and yet all this seems but child's play to it. On the Walhonding mill, a brewery, and a foundry, using coal-power. A few miles West of Coshocton, on the line of the Pan Handle route, of the Ohio coal fields, and from this point are daily seen long loads of coal are taken for the Chicago and St. Louis branches of the railroad. Within a few miles of the town there are some eight or ten extensive collieries. This interest has been very largely developed of late, and is steadily growing in importance.

Time was when Coshocton was rather notoriously a whisky town, and the region thereabout almost wholly given to the worship of corn-juice. But the taking of late years has changed. One whisky mill in the neighborhood is running, and another in Roscoe, but these have been dry for several years. At the last spring election a "Citizens' Temperance Ticket" was run, and by it the sale of the Liquor Traffic is "muzzled," with the understanding that the muzzle is not to be taken off, but to be killed. The present city authorities hold the office for two years—long enough to do the killing, as they say, and a good deal of it has been done during the past season. It is said, too, to prevent any of the other liquor traffic effects no less than seven are members of the temperance party. That is the way they do it by the way, few places of the size of Coshocton have as handsome a church building as the M. E. Presbyterian church. The Methodists also have a good building, and the Catholics and Lutherans neat edifices. It is rather a noticeable fact that each congregation has a good parsonage building—the Presbyterians leading in that matter as in the house of worship.

Pittsburghers generally find a friend in the Presbyterian parson (Rev. Wm. F. Hunt,) who received his theological education in Pittsburgh, and was connected with the Young Men's Christian Association in its outset.

The county buildings are in rather a dilapidated state, and a movement is now on foot to get a subscription with which to take steps for a new school building. The great interest of the people just now centers in additional railroad facilities. The great wish seems to be to get a connection with Cleveland and it is said their prospects for the road in that direction look good. We wish them success, but all the Ohio lines that now talk railroad will hardly get one.

THETA.

We have further reports of the late inundations in Australia. The *Herald* of Sydney says: At Araluen the gold claims were all flooded and much distress caused thereby, ex it will occupy two months before operations can be again carried on, the workingmen are only paid while in active employment. A very severe flood rose in the Richmond river district, and on one of the property of Messrs. Girard, upwards of eighteen hundred head of cattle were drowned. In describing this visitation, a correspondent of the local journal writes: "There had been dreadful havoc made in the herds of Messrs Girard, and Jungarubba station; above thirteen hundred head had been counted; when our informant left, and it is supposed the number drowned will prove to be nearly 2,000, among them several fine young bulls recently purchased. There were forty-six carcasses taken out of the framework of a house which was being put up on a part of the run. Some seven or eight horses were drowned also, but it is not known whether they were all Messrs. Girard's or not yet." To this is to be added the total destruction of crops of maize and other cereals on farms extending over a large area of country.

A BOGUS PRINCESS.

Editha Gilberta Montez a Humbug—Some of Her Exploits in Ohio—Who and What She Is.

Our readers have seen in our dispatches from time to time reference to a young woman claiming to be the daughter of Lola Montez and King Leopold of Belgium. The following account from the Dayton *Journal* will throw some light on her character and antecedents:

Last winter, during the holidays, it will be remembered, a young woman, giving her name as Blanche Solomon, and Greece as her native country, stopped at the Ecckel House, and created quite a sensation during her short stay. Those who saw her when here represent her as a good looking, highly educated, being able to read and talk in three languages, and capable of conversing intelligently on general subjects. Upon her arrival at the hotel, before she had time to remove her bonnet and cloak, she sank to the floor in a spasm, the blood running from her mouth and nostrils. A physician was called, and under the belief that she was about to die, at her request, a priest was. She soon recovered, however, and gave her history and the reason of her visit here. She said her name was Blanche Solomon, that her parents were Phrenians, that she was born in Greece, that they came to this country several years ago, and settled in the South, where they lived during the rebellion. She said that her father was dead, and that her mother and a brother still in Cincinnati; she had no friends, and came to Dayton to see a worthy gentleman who was acquainted with her history and family, and to whom she came for information regarding the one whom she loved. It was a affair of the heart," altogether, and she sought information as to the betrothed of her affianced. While under her wild or most calm moments, day and night, she poured forth the most interesting and exciting, or we should say startling account of adventure, and all manner of subjects

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 7, 1870.

Local money market is reported very , and the banks are discounting close on lines. Some indications of closeness are est, but the large income from the dis- ment of the semi annual dividends of rious corporations will help to swell the e of loanable means, and the temper of arket will soon resume an easier tone.

cal stocks have been particularly quiet g the past fortnight. We hear little in- or any class. The few stocks that are e market may be the principal reason of illness prevailing. We heard of a trans- in Columbia Oil stock—a sale of a pretty lot, at 125; Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds oted at 87.

e announcement yesterday in New York e Treasury programme for this month what surprised financial circles. The ol of bonds to be purchased is smaller was expected, particularly in view of the and increasing currency balance in the ury. The following is the programme ily:

GOLD SALES.

esday, July 6, special fund.....$1,000,000
esday, July 6, sinking fund.....1,000,000
esday, July 7, special fund.....1,000,000
esday, July 27, sinking fund.....1,000,000
otal.....$4,000,000

BOND PURCHASES.

sday, July 7, sinking fund.....$1,033,000
sday, July 14, special fund.....2,000,000
sday, July 21, sinking fund.....1,000,000
sday, July 28, special fund.....2,000,000
otal.....$6,000,000

he schedule of the public debt for the 1st ly shows a purchase of the bonded and debt to the amount of $20,282,000 for the h of June, which, added to the previous nse since the 4th of March, 1869, amounts 9,004,000; of this amount $121,000,000 was ex- ed in the purchase of 5-20s, and $15,000,000 luction of other than the funded debt. This of the unsatisfying result to record if the s were cancelled and the industry of the try and the tax payers were thereby re- d of any part of the enormous and destruc- burthens to which they are subjected; but are not. *The interest on these purchased is calculated as generally and rigidly* as if were held by the Rothschilds. While it ominally true that the public debt has reduced to the extent of these purchases, leally, and in the sense relation which fol- of the public debt bears upon the indus- nd taxes of the country, it is not reduced unt.

sers. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the fol- g quotations of Government bonds in York today, as furnished them by Jay e & Co., their correspondents:

	Mora.	Noon.	Closing.
Bonds '81	115	114¾	114¾
Bonds '62	111½	111¼	111¼
Bonds '64	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
Bonds '65	111	110⅞	110⅞
Bonds, new, '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
Bonds '67	111	110⅝	110⅝
Bonds '68	111	110⅝	110⅝
5	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
10	112	111¾	111¾

here was a very languid feeling to-day in Wall street market, as our reports below show. At the close prices became firmer, there was a recovery in the general features of decline during the day. It is said that the 1" cliques are seeking to enlist a "short" rest the formation of which would give a more courage to the contemplated bid- up of prices when they have procured t stock they wish. In fact the existence of od line of "shorts" seems the essential pre- nary to their movements, and hence they in hopes that the closing agitation in Con- s of the currency and funding questions make fish for their game.

The following table, made up from dis- ches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock- ms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth ave- , shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, at the various sessions of the New York k Exchange during the day:

July 7, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Central	104½	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
ortla	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
lem	140	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½
ading	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
e Shore	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
nois Central	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½
Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
ie	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
ie, pref	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
	88¾	88	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Island	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½
	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
ern	81	81	81	81	81¼	81¼	81¼
	56¾	56¾	56¾				
	95	95					
	95	95					
& Miss.	35½	35¾	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
ad & Erie		24					
Central	103½						
	24	24					
C. Tel	29¾	30					
Express	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
ific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Express	44	44	44	44			
is Fargo	14½	14¾					
ern Union	79¾	80					
ed States	46	46¾					
	112	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

x. Dividend.

comparison between yesterday's and to- 's closing quotations shows the following nges:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Ad.	Dec.
Y. Central	109¾	109¾	...	⅛
Y. Central scrip	94⅞	94⅞	...	...
	23¼	23¼	...	⅛
lem	140	139½	...	½
ading	107¾	107¾	...	...
e Shore	119¾	119¾	...	...
nois Central	140½	140½	...	...
ve. and Pitts.	100¾	100¾	...	...
rthwestern	83	83½	¼	...
preferred	81½	81¾	¼	...
ds Island	140½	140½	...	...
Paul	96½	96¾	¼	...
preferred	81½	81¾	¼	...
hash	57½	56¾	...	¾
preferred	76	76	...	...
t Wayne	94¾	95	¼	...
to and Miss	35½	35¾	¼	...
fic Mail	41¾	41¾	...	...
ms Express	44	44	...	...
	112	112¾	112¾	½

Ex. 5 per cent, dividend.

he comparative earnings of the Cleveland Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the third ck in June were as follows:

0	$51,814 51
0	49,092 11
Increase	$4,922 40

he comparative earnings for the three eks in June were as follows:

0	$162,317 53
0	151,079 40
Increase	$9,267 61

-The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad mpany have declared a preference dividend seven per cent, out of the earnings of the ar 1870, and a common dividend of three and half per cent, out of the earnings of the past 6 months, payable August 15; transfers to close July 31.

-The following shows the comparative earn- gs of the Chicago and Northwestern Rail- ad during the fourth week in June:

9	$358,691
70	342,487
Decrease	$16,204

For the month of June:

69	$1,251,959
70	1,151,523
Decrease	$97,420

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth venue (Apollo Building), dealer in United ates Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, ailroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous ocks. Being represented in the New York ock Board every day while in session, he ordinance and sells on commission any stock a the regular lists on the same terms as the ew York brokers. Governments, Gold and allway Stocks purchased for customers on e usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, July 7, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market continues to move lowly, with a moderate demand for the lead- ng articles. The situation of the market is ot likely to change for some time, as the har- est will occupy the attention of country ealers for some time to come. The weather was unfavorable for outdoor transac- tions. The rain, which commenced at noon, continued without intermission for the bal- ance of the day. The prospect for another rise is certainly very favorable. There is a large mount of coal in waiting for such an event. lour—The market has undergone no quotable hange as relates to prices or demand. uyers were shy, and not inclined to perate, their purchases being confined o lots merely sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Holders generally refuse to make the concessions demanded, holding to the opinion that prices will soon react, and that their time will soon come. The receipts for some days have been quite light; there is, nowever, no scarcity, the mills and the lead- ing houses being abundantly able to meet any deficiency, should one exist. Groceries—The demand for most descriptions has fallen off, if we except sugars, which are held firmly. The same will apply with equal force to New Or- leans molasses, which finds a fair number of purchasers at current rates. Coffees were neglected, the demand being exceedingly light. The only change in our quotations wor- thy of note is in sugars and whisky, from which it will be seen that the former, under eastern advices, have gone up a shade, and the latter for common rectified and proof whisky, declined each 2c on the gallon.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue very light since our last, 14 barrels only were received; prices have undergone no favorable change, ranging from $4 00, 4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was quiet with a mod- erate demand, purely for local purposes. The present rates for round lots are 5½@5½c for 1st sorts, 5c for seconds, 4½@4¾c for thirds, and 3½@4c for pearls, in a small way the usual advance was obtained. Pearls 8@8¼c; potash 7@7½c.

BUTTER—The market was not an active one, the sales made being confined to the wants of the home trade. The receipts since our last were 76 packages. Sales were made in a variety of prices: for choice to medium, 18@17c; strictly prime qualities in nice packages, 19@20 ₱ lb.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied. The store rates ranges as follows: Fancy $4 50 ₱ doz, No 1 $3 50, No 2 $1 75, No 3 $1 25; common $2 50@3 00.

BEANS—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices weak and un- settled; we note small sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 29@31c ₱ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½@5¾c; No. 2 5½c; No. 3 5c; granulated 1 at 6, 9 barrel.

BOTTLES—Sales of 10 gross at $2 50@3 00 ₱ gross; half barrels of 100 ₱ bs at $5 50.

LIME—Was in light demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported sales of prime at 28@ 30c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was far from be- ing an active one. Prices were weak but no lower. We quote nominally at the following: Apples 4½@5c ₱ pound; peaches, quarters, 8@9c; halves 9@10c. Blackberries, 12@13c. Pit- ted cherries 25@25½c ₱ lb.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1, 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 3 @3c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

RYE FLOUR—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales in a regular way at $5 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—The market was not active. The current rates are: City rendered 8½@8¾c; country 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

CEREUSINE—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl. Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market for this article may be termed quiet and steady at the fol- lowing figures. Common rectified $1 02; proof whisky $1 12, and high grades $1 07 ₱ gal- lon; prices of whisky were governed by the age and quality.

EGGS—We can report a fair trade demand, with some inquiry for shipments. We note regular sales at 20@22c ₱ dozen.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemi- cal 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The receipts are steadily increas- ing, with a fair supply on hand. Sales were reported by the coop at 60@65c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The receipts of new crop are steadily increasing. Sales were made at va- riety of prices, ranging from $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl. The old crop is pretty well exhausted.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. The supply keeps pace with the de- mand. Sales are reported at 75@80c ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off—still there was a fair stock on hand. We are re- ported sales at various prices, ranging from 11, 12@13 ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change. The rates that were current the day previous would answer on the present occa- sion. The receipts were 548 bbls. The deal- ing houses and the mills have an ample stock on hand. The store rates were: *Good* standards $5 75, *fair to choice* $6 00@6 50; flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, $7@7 00; choice wheat flour, $7 50@8 00; fancy $8 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are quoted as $8 50@9 00 ₱ bbl. In small lots, with 25@30c off in bbls and 50c@$1 00 ₱ bbl in bbls, with 25@30c off in bbls, the following are the quotations: Tea mill rates: to the trade are ••• Green band in bbls $6 50; in sacks $7 00; • double star $7 50 in bbls $7 in sacks; • extra family $6 00 in bbls and $6 50 in sacks; red wheat flour $6 50 in bbls and $6 in sacks; Winfred mills extra $5 60 and $5 00 in sacks.

—The supply exceeds the demand; we are reported sales from country wagons of new at $10 00@10 50 ₱ ton; and $14 00@17 00 ₱ ton, Pittsburgh Market price. There was a large in- quiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 25 ₱ bush. Timothy was in better demand.

HUSKS—We are reported sales of corn husks at 3c@3½c ₱ lb.

COPPERAGE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for oil vats and round hoops.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by car load at 70@75c ₱ bbl; by sales from store were made at the usual ad- vance.

FEED—There is a moderate demand for feed the following being the wholesale prices at the mills: Bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuff $1; sweepings $1 75; middlings $1 60; screenings $1; cracked corn $1 30; corn meal $1 10.

FISH—The market has undergone no partic- ular change. We are reported sales as fol- lowing: Mackerel No 1 $20@22 ₱ barrel; No 2 late $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 $8; No 2 $7 25; No 3 $6 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ bbl; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $5. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at $6@8 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts have fallen off very materially since the first of the month, still there is no scarcity. Since our last the following lots were received: Oats 532 sacks; rye 107 sacks; barley none; wheat 285 sacks; corn 400 sacks. The current rates were as follows: Wheat—prime to good red winter $1 25@1 28; white winter $1 30@1 35. Rye $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats dull and inactive, with a good supply on the market; the export demand has subsided and prices are weak; sales were reported on the outside at 50@52c, and sales were made from store at the usual ad- vance. Corn is being neglected, with more sel- lers than buyers; prices weak but no lower; the stock to operate with was high; we give the nominal rate for shelled 56@57c, ear 82@ 83c. Rye—dealers are apart in their views; we are reported sales at 95c. Barley without change; a new crop Tennessee is held at $1 10.

CORN MEAL—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand; we note small sales at 90@95c ₱ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 18@19c ₱ pound.

GROCERIES—The market for sugar is again excited; large sales are reported in New York at a further advance; prices yesterday were as follows:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and gran- ulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13¼c; extra C 13¼c; yellow 12¾c. New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 11½@12c for Cuba; prime 10½c; choice lic; Porto Rico 10½@11½c; Havanas, in boxes, 13@13½c. Mo- lasses sugars 9½@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 83@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrups, 85c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 55@56c ₱ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₱ lb.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 25c.

TEAS—Prices unchanged; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Impe- rial 86c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 20; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong $1 20 ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 12@13c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $1 25 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cases at $7 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a steady trade demand. Tow results since our last were: Bacon 16½ tierces, dried Beef 15 tierces. The current rates were: Plain shoulder 14c; cured shoulder 15c; sides, ribbed, 16½c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 19½@20c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22½@ 23c. Lard is quoted at 17c in tierces, and 18c in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $21 ₱ barrel. Beef tongues $8 ₱ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 25c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 8, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was cer- tainly firmer, with a larger number of pur- chasers, or at least endeavoring to purchase. The tendency is evidently upward. The ad- vantage of the market was on the side of holders. We notice moderate receipts of crude by river.

CRUDE.

The following were the asking rates for the following deliveries: spot, 11¾@12c; July, 11½ @12c; July to December, 12@c; all year, B. O., 12½c. No sales were:

2,000 bbls buik, spot	11½c
2,000 bbls buik, July	11½c
2,000 bbls buik, July	12c
2,000 bbls buik, July	12c
500 bbls spot	11½c
500 bbls spot	11½c

REFINED.

The market yesterday was quiet with a firm feeling. The asking rates were: July, 27½c; August, 27½c; September, 28c; August to De- cember, 28c; S. O. C., all year, 27½c. The sales were as follows:

2,000 bbls, 1,500 each July and August	27½c
3,000 bbls, 1,500 each July and August	27½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—The *Herald* says: The market opened quiet, and early in the day transactions made at yesterday's prices. Re- fined took a start upward in New York, and the market readily sympathized on creek. There was considerable inquiry and a good deal changed hands. Lower road $4 15@4 17½, and $4 20 was paid along through the day, and some extra gravity brought $4 30. On upper road $5 10, and $4 60 was paid and refused in the evening; 500 bbls good gravity sold here at $4 16, and the market closed with buyers at $4 10@4 15.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 00
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 10
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 10
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 25
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville	4 20
400 bbls Rouseville	4 15
1,000 bbls Rouseville	4 25
300 bbls Rouseville	4 17½
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 15

OIL CITY, July 7.—Market scarcely so strong as yesterday; asking $4 25@4 30 on lower creek, but buyers are not disposed to pay such figures; Oil City delivery $4 5@4 40 and nominal.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—Market quiet; upper rond $3 95@4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Market firmer; prime light straw to white 28c; standard white 27½@27¾c. Crude 13½c in bulk; 15½c in barrels.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 7.—Market quiet and firm; $4 25 refused.

SHAMBURG, July 7.—Market firm at $4 00 on the road, and $370@3 80 at the wells; more buyers than sellers.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Market strong at 14½c. Refined stronger with a good trade; for short delivery prices advanced to 27½@28c; for this month's delivery the latter price was asked. Sales of 18,000 bbls., July, at 27½@27½c; 1,000 bbls. at 28c; 7,000 bbls., August, at 27¾c. Philadelphia delivery in good demand for this month's delivery, and the market is firm; sales of 4,000 bbls. S. C., July, at 27½; 2,000 bbls yesterday's sales, for first half of August, at 27½c.

ROUSEVILLE, July 7.—Market firm; offering $4 20 and refusing $4 25 ₱ bbl.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, July 7.—Market at Antwerp firm at 50@50½c.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Market dull and a shade easier; crude 14½c asked; refined 27½@28c; no sales. Philadelphia—Quiet; 27½c asked, 27½c bid; rumored sale at 27½c, but cannot trace it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Spot 27½c; July 27½c asked; August 27½c asked; September to December 28c asked; crude 13½c. Market quiet.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—Market very firm and prices nominal at $4 10@4 15; few transactions, owing to firmness of holders.

OIL CITY, July 7.—Upper $4 05@4 10; lower $4 20; Oil City $4 30@4 35. Market easier and not much doing.

ROUSEVILLE, July 7.—Market quiet but firm; $4 20 offered; $4 25 asked. No sales as yet this morning.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Market steady; crude 14½c; refined 28c asked for spot or any separate month in the present year. Sales at 27½c for July.

NEW YORK, July 7, 5:00 P. M.—Market dull; refined 27¾@28c for July; crude 14½c. Antwerp quotations 50¾ francs and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 5:00 P. M.—Market easier; July 27½c; August 27½c asked; Septem- ber and December 28c. Crude 13½c.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & co to Lockhart, F & co, 456 bbls crude; J Leckey to Vesta Oil Works, 239 do do; W Barkley & A B Mills, 238 do do; Hackett to Waring & King, 74 do do; Herbst to T H Bates, 70 do do; Hackett to Penn Oil Works, 362 do do; Hackett to Page Brown, 350 do do; Young to Fisher Bros, 304 do do.

Oil Shipments Past via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 1,356 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner, 247 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 193 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 81 bbls ret to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Co, 53 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for day ..... 2,189 bbls.

No shipments crude west.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

RAILROAD. bbls. RIVER. bbls.
Lockhart, F & Co.... 456 | Fisher Bros.... 1,281
Vesta Oil Works.... 228 | J M Gillespie.... 80
A B Mills.... 238 | Total.... 4,230
Waring & King.... 74
T H Bates.... 70
Stella Oil Works.... 362
Tack Bros.... 304
Fisher Bros.... 304

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼@111¾.

NEW YORK, July 7—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 3@4 per cent on call.

STERLING

Quiet and steady at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Heavy and lower; opened at 112⅝ and closed at 111¾ 111⅝. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Clearances $91, 00,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Heavy and lower, under the theory that the Secretary will have little or no money to purchase bonds with, if he refuses the 3 per cent certificates with sur- plus revenues. Coupons, 1881, 114¾@114⅞; do 1862, 113¾@113⅞; do 1864, 111¼@111½; do 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do new, 110@110⅛; do 1867, 111@111¼; do 1868, 110½@ 110¾; 10-40s, 108⅝@108⅞; currency 113½@114¼. The Treasury bought a million, one lot at 111 7/8-100.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, with Tennessees strong; Missouris, 91½; old Tennessee, 66½; new do., 65; old North Carolinas, 53¾; new do., 36.

STOCKS

Dull, but steady; Lake Superior and New York Cen- tral, steadier on the partial injunction; are strong; Canton 68; Cumberland, 36; Western Union Telegraph 58; Quicksilver 7; Mariposa 6½; Mariposa preferred 15½; Atlantic Express 95; Wells, Fargo & Co., 152; American Express 44½; United States 46½; Pacific Mail 41½; New York Central 99½; do scrip 94¾; Erie 22½; do preferred 42; Harlem 129½; Reading 102¾; Michigan Central 116½; Lake Shore 109½; Illinois Central 139½; Pittsburgh 103¾; Northwestern 83; pre- ferred 68¾; Ohio and Mississippi 30½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 81¾; Burlington 161; Hart- ford and Erie 4; St. Joseph 18.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $72,69,474; currency, $12,227,307.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet at $6@6 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer and a shade higher, closing at 91 cash, and 91 3/8 seller last half July; this afternoon, a fair demand at $1 09@1 09¼ cash.

CORN—Is fair demand; sales 90 cars, closing at 42½c for No 2 cash; 42½c seller July; 43½@43¾c seller August; 44½c seller year; No 2 closed at 42½c; this afternoon steady at 42½@42¾c seller July; 43½@43¾c seller August; 44½c seller year.

OATS—Quiet and 1@1½c lower, closing dull at 47¾@ 48c for No 2.

RYE—Firmer at 78@80c for No 1; 73c for rejected.

BARLEY—Dull at 56c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, nominal, at 9¼c.

PROVISIONS—More active; sales of mess pork at $15 50@15 62½ cash, and $15 75@15 87½ seller August.

HOGS—Active and 10@15c lower at $5 50@5 10 for common to choice.

CATTLE—Moderately active, are common and me- dium rates 10@25c lower; $2 50@4 87½ for common cows to choice smooth steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 7—Cotton opened steady, but closed dull; sales of 1,100 bales; middling uplands 29½c. Receipts of flour, 19,782 bbls; flour dull, with shipping and State extras 5@10c lower; sales 8,300 bbls at $4 75@5 10 for superfine Western; $5 20@5 50 for extra; $5 40@5 10 for good to choice do; $5 60@6 40 for white-wheat extra; $5 50@ 5 70 for extra Ohio; $5 75@6 90 for extra Genesee; $6 for fancy do; sales 3,0 bbls at $5 80@6 10 for good to choice; $5 40@5 70 for extra; $5 20@5 50 for superfine Western; $5 30@5 50 for extra; $5 50@6 10 for good to choice do; $5 40@5 70 for extra Ohio; $5 75@9 00 for extra do. Rye flour firm and in fair demand. Corn meal dull and quiet. Whisky dull; sales 190 bbls at 90c@91c. Re- ceipts of wheat 53,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at $1 08@1 09 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 31 for No. 1 spring; $1 42 for No. 1 Chicago; $1 40@1 41 for No. 1 Milwau- kee; $1 46@1 47 for red winter; $1 50@1 51 for amber winter. Rye quiet. Barley quiet. Corn receipts 70,000 bush; sales 40,000 bush at 57@58c for mixed western; 59@60c for white western. Oats receipts 52,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at 50@51c for Ohio; 52@53c for Canada; 53@54c for Jersey; 54@55c for State. Beef quiet and steady. Sugar less active and firm; sales 500 hhds at 9½@9¾c for Cuba; 9¾@10c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull. Rice quiet and steady. Coffee dull and unchanged. Pork heavy and steady. Petroleum—refined quiet at 30@30½c. Pork quiet; mess $20 50@20 75; prime mess $19 50@19 75. Lard heavy; sales 200 bbls at $12 75@13 for prime, and $13 for city steam; sales 500 bbls at $13 12½@13 25 for prime steam. Butter—Ohio firmer; sales 250 bbls at 13@17c for ordinary to prime; Western dull and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 Western red, spot, 1@1½c lower; sales 5,000 bush at $1 08@1 08½; July, $1 08@1 08½; August, $1 08½@1 09; September, $1 09@1 09½; October, $1 09½@1 10; No 1 Western red, $1 10@1 11; amber, $1 11@1 12; No 1 Pennsylvania, $1 10@1 11. Corn dull and lower; sales 10,000 bush at 48@48½c for white Southern; 46@46½c for yellow Southern; 46@46½c for mixed Western; 45@46c for white Western; 45@45½c for yellow Western; 45@45½c for mixed Western; 45@45½c for steamer; 45@45½c for high mixed; 45@45½c for white; 45@45½c for yellow. Oats dull and lower; sales 10,000 bush at 50@51c for Southern; 50@51c for Pennsylvania; 50@51c for Western. Rye dull and lower; sales 1,000 bush at 85@86c. Hay dull and lower; prime to choice timothy $20@21. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork $20 50@20 75. Bacon—shoulders 12½@13c; clear rib sides 16½@16¾c; clear sides 17½@17¾c. Lard 17c. Whisky dull at 97@98c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Flour dull and barely maintained; Northwestern and extra family $5 @6 75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1 16, Ryes $1 15@1 17; Southern red $1 12@1 15; amber $1 20@ 1 25; No 1 Western red $1 20; choice to fancy do $1 23@ 1 30. Corn $1 better; mixed 62@63c; yellow 64@65c; white 66@67c; old small lots fancy at $1 05. Oats steady; No 1 white 56@58c; No 2 do 54@55c; No 1 white Southern 57@58c; No 2 do 54@55c. Rye dull; No 1 at $1 10@1 12. Coal dull at 10@12c. Provisions firm at 13@13½c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders 13½@14c; hams 19@20c. Lard—small sales at 15½@ 16c. Butter—best quality firm; others dull at 20@ 22c for inferior to common; 23@25c for medium to good; 26@27c for prime to choice. Eggs steady at 17@18c.

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Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No 1 white Michigan $1 20; red, and $1 25@1 26 for No 2 do, but buyers offer only $1 22@1 23; No 1 red do $1 20@1 21; No 2 do $1 17@1 18; moved hard at 90c. No 2 at 86c. Oats dull and nomi- nally held at 50c. Rye dull at 80@81c. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Provisions very quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½@ 16c. Whisky in fair demand at 96@97c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 7.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 21; amber Michi- gan $1 28; No 1 red Wabash $1 20; No 2 do $1 20; No 1 red Michigan $1 20; No 2 do $1 17; No 2 red 85c. Oats quiet and a shade lower; No 1 47c; No 2 do 45c. Freights dull and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 7—Dry goods—Market some- what depressed. The only features to-day are in Muslins—4 clicks, which are reduced from 1 to 2c; Sheeting—4 clicks, which is a reduction of 1½ to 2c, and Jewell mills ginghams from 2 to 3c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Flour nominal. Wheat quiet at $1

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Men Wanted—Employment Office.
Caution—Henry Rea, Jr.
Puddlers Wanted—D. S Walker.
New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B Freeman.
Storeroom and Dwel ing for Rent—J. G. Rodgers.
Bankruptcy Notice—Thos. C. Lazear.
Sugars, Teas and Coffees—Ialworth, Harper & Co.
Arnold's Ink—Sloan, King & Co.
Proposals—Benj. H. Latrobe.
Trustees' Sale—Wheeling Property.
Fringing Attachments—140 Wood street.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Notice—Removal of Agency.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Fringing Attachment—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.
Superior Boston Crackers.
Fringing Attachments—140 Wood street.
Something New—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Superior Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Great Clothing Store—Uriing, Follansbee & Co.
Fringing Attachments—140 Wood street.
Teas, Teas—Samuel H. Reed.
Fringing Attachments—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.
Removal—Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.
Fringing Attachments—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Hats—Remaley.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Call and See—1.0 Wood street.
Cod Liver Oil—Hostetter & Ewing.
Farm for Sale—Thos. H. Frost.
Fringing Attachments—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Patent Swing Cribs—Lemont & Weise.
Fringing Attachments—140 Wood street.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh, Pa.office for the week ending July 2nd, 1870, for postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Post-office:

	Cents.
Brannon, R., Sharon, Pa.	3
Hartman & Crowl, Cleveland, O.	3
Pittsgill & Campbell, Whichville, O.	3
Schwariz, Carrie, Reading, Pa.	3

WANTED.—Any of our subscribers who will leave a copy of the COMMERCIAL of June 24 at this office will confer a favor. It is wanted for the file of the regular number.

PRESENTATION.—Lieut. R. J. McGowan, of the Duquesne Grays, has been presented with a handsome sword, sash and belt, the former being appropriately inscribed.

DROWNED AT PARKER'S LANDING.—A man named Fink, having brothers in this city, was drowned at Parker's Landing on Wednesday night, while attempting to swim across the river.

ACCIDENT.—Thomas Connor was carrying a hodfull of brick up a ladder in a new building corner of Elm street and Fifth avenue, Wednesday afternoon, when he slipped and fell from the second story to the cellar, sustaining severe and painful injuries.

DISPENSARY REPORT.—Four hundred and thirty prescriptions were issued to the poor of Pittsburgh, free of charge, by the Dispensary Physician of the Homœpathic Hospital during June. The department is open from eleven to twelve o'clock daily, except Sunday.

REPORT OF MARKET CLERK.—This office makes the following report for June:

Yearly collections.	$2,970 00
Daily collections.	877 85
Monthly and weekly collections.	454 80
Yearly collections, Fifth ward market.	36 00
Daily collections, Fifth ward market.	9 35
Total.	$4,347 20

TROUBLESOME FAMILY.—The Payne family have become quite troublesome of late to the people residing in the vicinity of Pipetown, and yesterday complaint was made before Mayor Brush against Thomas Payne, a member, for disorderly conduct. They were arrested, and after a hearing John was sent to the workhouse for twenty days and Ann to jail for a like period.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK VAULT.—The vault in the Dollar Savings Bank building, on Fourth avenue, now in course of erection, consists of long stones eighteen inches square, laid upon each other and thoroughly cemented. The door leading to the vault is of iron and cost $1,700. The floors and counters in the bank are to be marble. The building will not be ready for occupancy before April next.

SKULL FRACTURED.—Jacob Billinger, while working in a coal pit at Freeport on Monday, had his skull fractured by a piece of slate falling on him. He was brought to the Homœpathic Hospital in this city, and by an operation on Wednesday the depressed portion of the bone were removed and the patient is now doing well. Dr. McClelland, assisted by other members of the hospital medical staff, performed the operation.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE EXPRESS OFFICE AT BROWNSVILLE.—On Monday morning an inefficual attempt was made by burglars to rob the safe in the Express office at Brownsville, which at the time the attempt was made to blow it open, contained $10,000. The burglars commenced operations about the time salutes were being fired on the street, but the noise made in the explosion bursting open the outer door, attracted the attention of the bakers at work near by and the thieves fled.

PERSONAL.—F. R. Myers, Esq., the efficient General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and whose office is now located in Chicago, and J. M. Kimball, Esq., formerly of the Fort Wayne Railroad, but now Assistant Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, with headquarters at Erie, were in the city yesterday on business with their respective roads. Both gentlemen are looking as well as ever, and their numerous warm friends will no doubt be heartily glad to shake them by the hand. Mr. Kimball intends removing his family to Erie shortly.

ALLEGED LARCENY—DISCHARGED.—John Lutz had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Henry Willard. The information set forth that the accused stole a carpet sack or traveling trunk containing articles to the value of $27, from the Willard hotel, said trunk being the property of D. T. Graham. It seems that Graham, Esq., for the erection of three fine dwellings in the Twenty-first ward—one at a cost of $10,000 and the other two about eight or nine thousand each. These houses are to be sold; to Beverly Jones, and to Joseph Vogel, deceased, for the erection of eight three story brick dwellings at the corner of Pean and Twenty-ninth streets, Twelfth ward, at a cost of $1600 each; to Joseph W. Spencer, for a brick dwelling on Fifth avenue, at Shady Side, immediately opposite the residence of Alex. Chambers, Esq., at a cost of $10,000. G. C. Monahan is the architect and J. H. Ingraham & Son, contractors; to Jobnston Brothers, for the building of seven small brick tenement houses, on Davidson, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, Seventeenth ward; to John Dunn, contractor, for the erection of three frame dwellings on John Hillegan, in an alley in the rear of Butler street, Seventeenth ward; to Thomas Stone, the Fortieth street for George Hemminger, and two bricks on the same alley between Penn and William streets, for Albert Bast; also, to the same person for two bricks for James Kelley, on Forty-fifth street; to Joseph Vogel, for the building of a store and dwelling on Butler street near Thirty-eighth street, Seventeenth ward, at a cost of $4,000, and to August Seifforth for an elegant residence on Center avenue, between Erin and Davis streets, cost $6,000. The issuance of the permits were for smaller houses, stores and additions.

AVERY COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Senator Revels and Judge Wright Present.

The Degree of D.D. is Conferred Upon Senator Revels, and the Degree of LL.D. Upon Judge Wright.

The Exercises at Lafayette Hall Last Evening.

ADDRESSES BY SENATOR REVELS, JUDGE WRIGHT, AND OTHERS.

Valedictory Address by President Garnett.

The commencement exercises of Avery College took place yesterday, and even the general observer could not fail to note the benefits of this renowned colored institution. Senator Revels, of Mississippi, Judge Wright, of South Carolina, and other distinguished colored gentlemen were present. In the afternoon the regular commencement exercises were held, and the essays and orations exhibited a degree of culture that would compare most favorably with any of the educational institutions of our city. In the evening the reunion of the Philomathean and Avery Lyceum Society took place at Lafayette Hall. The attendance on both occasions was large, many of the leading colored citizens of the two cities being present, and also quite a large number of white people.

Senator Revels and Judge Wright, Professor Thompson, Bishop Brown, Rev. H. T. Tanner, Wm. Nesbit and Prof. Hughes, were received at the depot by G. S. Woodson, B. F. Pulpress and Oliver Adams, and escorted to the residence of H. H. Garnett, where they remained a short time and then proceeded to the College.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES AT THE COLLEGE.

The afternoon exercises took place at the College, and commenced at two o'clock.

The following distinguished colored persons were present: Bishop J. M. Brown, Hon. H. R. Revels, of Mississippi; Hon. J. J. Wright, Judge of the Supreme Court of South Caroline; Rev. W. H. Hunter, Rev. John Peck, Mr. Stephen Wright, and others.

The exercises were conducted by Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, who alluded to the large number of intelligent colored gentlemen present.

Bishop Brown made the opening prayer for the continued blessing of God upon the institution and its interest.

Miss Amanda Fairfax, of Ohio, was introduced, and read an essay upon the subject, "Education the need of the age." It was exceedingly well written, and elicited a great deal of applause. There had been a time when the African people had not possessed the opportunities of education, but now the day had dawned upon them, and the public were rapidly being shown what their race was capable of doing. Her essay was one of the best appeal to the colored people to toil earnestly and unceasingly to be worthy of attaining the summit of national glory.

Miss Sarah E. Dongia read an essay, subject, Being Better Educated," by Mrs. Mary C. Bell, which was listened to with marked attention.

Mrs. Charlotte Wilson, of New York, selected as her subject, "The Better Way," and her essay was well received.

"The New Era," by Miss Sarah E. Johnson, of Allegheny city, was received with applause. The poem was a beautiful production in prospects of the colored people of this country.

The following other essays were read and all evinced considerable ability: "Unity the Bond of Society," by Mrs. Mary C. Bell, of Washington, D. C.; "Star of Hope," by Susan Wilson, of New York; "True Source of Happiness," Lizzie R. Gibson, Pittsburgh; "Progress," Eliza A. Coursey, Ohio; "Our Representative Men," Miss Ida V. Young, Greencastle, Pa. The essay of Miss Young was exceedingly well written, and heartily applauded.

Moses H. Hopkins, of Virginia, delivered an excellent oration on the subject of "Adversity." He claimed that adversity was necessary to success in life, and the many lessons it taught were treated in a masterly manner.

I. K. Atwood selected as the subject of his oration, "The Bible," and handled it in a most strong grounds in favor of the Bible in the public schools. The oration, which is a fair specimen of the educational institutions of our city. In the evening the reunion of the Philomathean and Avery Lyceum Society took place at Lafayette Hall. The attendance on both occasions was large, many of the leading colored citizens of the two cities being present, and also quite a large number of white people.

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